SANTA CLARA COUNTY CRITICAL CARE TRANSPORT (CCT) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://staclaracct.examzify.com

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright 1

Table of Contents 2

Introduction 3

How to Use This Guide 4

Questions 5

Answers 8

Explanations 10

Next Steps 16

SAMPLE

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

SAMPLE

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. At what MCI level does START triage become enacted?

A. Level 1

B. Level 2

C. Level 3

D. Level 4

2. What is an important exception about transferring care from medic to EMT?

A. Only during non-emergency situations

B. At any time, regardless of the patient's needs

C. During declared MCI and disaster situations

D. If the EMT is more experienced

3. Which of the following contributes to the physiological vulnerabilities of neonates during CCT?

A. Increased weight

B. Inadequate monitoring

C. Immature organ systems

D. Robust immune systems

4. What is considered the total patient number for a Level 5 MCI event?

A. 1-5 patients

B. 11-20 patients

C. Over 1000 patients

D. 21-100 patients

5. What must you have on your person at all times while on duty in Santa Clara?

A. Santa Clara County EMS system ID badge

B. Firefighter helmet

C. Medical degree diploma

D. Personal cell phone

SAMPLE

6. Who retains jurisdiction if a patient dies at home with local police or fire agency present?

A. Local hospital staff

B. Local police or fire agency

C. Emergency medical services

D. Local coroner's office

7. A patient determined to be emergent shall be transported with red lights and sirens if the time from arrival on the scene to arrival at the hospital is what duration?

A. Less than 5 minutes

B. Less than 10 minutes

C. Less than 15 minutes

D. Less than 20 minutes

8. What should a CCT team ensure when transferring patients requiring specialized care?

A. Avoid transporting to other facilities

B. Utilize standard ground ambulance service

C. Secure necessary medical equipment and supplies

D. Limit communication with receiving hospitals

9. What is the minimum amount of oral glucose to be given to an altered patient?

A. 15 grams

B. 24 grams

C. 50 grams

D. 10 grams

10. Which incident is classified as a Level B variance?

A. Good patient outcome

B. Failure to document medication

C. Equipment failure with no injuries

D. Threat to responder safety

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

1. C
2. C
3. C
4. C
5. A
6. B
7. B
8. C
9. B
10. C

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. At what MCI level does START triage become enacted?

A. Level 1

B. Level 2

C. Level 3

D. Level 4

START triage, which stands for Simple Triage and Rapid Treatment, is a system used to prioritize patients in a mass casualty incident (MCI) based on the severity of their injuries and the immediacy of their need for medical care. It is designed to be implemented in situations with a high volume of patients and limited resources, where quick decisions are necessary to save lives. The activation of START triage specifically occurs at MCI Level 3. This level indicates a significant influx of patients requiring medical attention that exceeds the capacity of normal emergency services, necessitating the systematic approach of prioritizing care. At this level, responders are trained to assess multiple patients quickly, categorizing them into groups based on their condition—such as those who require immediate care, those who can wait, and those who are unlikely to survive given the current resources. Understanding this system is critical for healthcare professionals working in emergency and critical care settings, as it allows for optimal resource allocation and potentially increases survival rates in crowded scenarios.

2. What is an important exception about transferring care from medic to EMT?

A. Only during non-emergency situations

B. At any time, regardless of the patient's needs

C. During declared MCI and disaster situations

D. If the EMT is more experienced

Transferring care in emergency medical services is a critical process that must be conducted with caution and clear protocols. One important exception regarding the transfer of care from a medic, who typically holds higher training and authority, to an EMT involves declared MCI (Mass Casualty Incidents) and disaster situations. In these specific circumstances, the usual protocols may be modified to ensure effective patient care and resource management. During an MCI or disaster, there may be a surge in patient needs that outnumber available advanced care providers (medics). In such scenarios, EMTs may take over care from medics in order to triage and manage care as efficiently as possible, prioritizing patients based on their medical needs and the chaos of the situation. This exception is designed to streamline operations and ensure that all patients receive timely assistance during overwhelming events. The other choices do not hold up in this context. For instance, transferring care only during non-emergency situations would undermine the principles of effective patient care in emergencies. Similarly, the idea that care could be transferred at any time, regardless of the patient's needs, fails to prioritize patient safety and appropriate care levels. Finally, the notion that experience alone could dictate care transfer overlooks the established protocols in place that focus on

SAMPLE

3. Which of the following contributes to the physiological vulnerabilities of neonates during CCT?

A. Increased weight

B. Inadequate monitoring

C. Immature organ systems

D. Robust immune systems

The physiological vulnerabilities of neonates during critical care transport are primarily due to the immaturity of their organ systems. Neonates have underdeveloped respiratory, cardiovascular, and neurological systems, making them more susceptible to complications during transport. For instance, their lungs are not fully developed, which can lead to difficulty with oxygenation and ventilation. The cardiovascular system can be less effective in responding to stress, and immaturity in the neurological system can cause them to react differently to stimuli and medications compared to older children and adults. In contrast, increased weight is not typically a factor for neonates since they are generally lighter than older patients. Inadequate monitoring can contribute to risks during transport, but it does not inherently stem from the neonate's physiological characteristics. A robust immune system is also not a defining trait of neonates; in fact, their immune systems are still developing, making them more vulnerable to infections. Therefore, understanding the immaturity of organ systems is crucial in recognizing why neonates require specialized monitoring and care during critical care transport.

4. What is considered the total patient number for a Level 5 MCI event?

A. 1-5 patients

B. 11-20 patients

C. Over 1000 patients

D. 21-100 patients

The classification of a Level 5 Mass Casualty Incident (MCI) is determined by the total number of patients and the capacities required for management. In the context of MCIs, a Level 5 event typically denotes an extraordinarily high number of casualties that significantly exceeds the resources available within a community's immediate emergency response capabilities. When looking at the classification, a total patient number exceeding 1000 indicates a catastrophic scenario, requiring extensive coordination and involvement from multiple agencies and resources to effectively manage the situation. This level of incident might necessitate statewide or even national assistance, showcasing the overwhelming nature of casualties that a Level 5 MCI represents. Other classifications, such as 1-5 patients, 11-20 patients, or 21-100 patients, represent lower levels of incidents with fewer patients and thus more manageable circumstances for local emergency services without the need for large-scale resource deployment. Each of these lower numbers indicates that although they may still require a response, they would not reach the extreme scale of disruption and resource demand that characterizes a Level 5 MCI.

SAMPLE

5. What must you have on your person at all times while on duty in Santa Clara?

A. Santa Clara County EMS system ID badge

B. Firefighter helmet

C. Medical degree diploma

D. Personal cell phone

Having the Santa Clara County EMS system ID badge on your person at all times while on duty is crucial for multiple reasons. This badge serves as an official form of identification that designates you as an authorized member of the emergency medical services team. It ensures that you have the authority to operate within the county's emergency response framework and that you are recognized by other professionals and community members. The ID badge also plays a vital role in facilitating communication and collaboration with other agencies and personnel during critical situations. It can help avoid confusion or delays during emergencies, where time and clear identification can impact patient care and outcomes. Moreover, maintaining proper identification aligns with protocols and policies designed to ensure safety, accountability, and professionalism within the EMS system. While the other options—such as a firefighter helmet, a medical degree diploma, and a personal cell phone—may be useful in certain contexts, they do not serve the same vital function of immediate identification and authorization that the EMS system ID badge provides.

6. Who retains jurisdiction if a patient dies at home with local police or fire agency present?

A. Local hospital staff

B. Local police or fire agency

C. Emergency medical services

D. Local coroner's office

In the scenario where a patient dies at home and local police or fire agency is present, the local police or fire agency retains jurisdiction over the scene. This is because the presence of law enforcement typically indicates that there may be an investigation required—whether to determine the cause of death, ensure no foul play was involved, or to handle the situation according to local protocols regarding death at home. When a death occurs, the first responders from the police or fire agency are responsible for assessing the situation. They will secure the scene, gather necessary information, and, if needed, contact the coroner's office for further investigation. The jurisdiction held by the local police or fire agency ensures that any immediate legal aspects are managed properly, and they are the first point of contact for coordinating the response to the incident. While the coroner's office ultimately handles autopsies and legal determinations related to death, they do so after the initial jurisdiction has been established by the police or fire agency, which is why they do not retain jurisdiction at the time of the incident. Emergency medical services also play an essential role by providing care, but they typically defer to the police or fire agency when it comes to jurisdiction in these situations.

SAMPLE

7. A patient determined to be emergent shall be transported with red lights and sirens if the time from arrival on the scene to arrival at the hospital is what duration?

A. Less than 5 minutes

B. Less than 10 minutes

C. Less than 15 minutes

D. Less than 20 minutes

The correct choice reflects a common protocol in emergency medical services, which dictates that patients deemed emergent need immediate transport to the hospital to ensure timely and potentially life-saving interventions. Using red lights and sirens indicates a need for urgent transport, allowing the ambulance to navigate through traffic more efficiently and safely to reach the hospital as quickly as possible. In this context, a transport duration of less than 10 minutes is usually considered critical for emergent situations. This timeframe recognizes the potential for rapid deterioration in a patient's condition. For various medical emergencies, such as severe trauma or respiratory distress, the first few minutes can be vital for patient outcomes. By establishing a threshold of 10 minutes, the protocol ensures that critical patients are provided with the swiftest transport necessary for their survival and stabilization. Transport durations longer than 10 minutes may indicate that while the situation is serious, it might not be emergent enough to warrant the heightened urgency of using lights and sirens. This balance helps prioritize emergency services, allowing them to focus resources where they are most needed.

8. What should a CCT team ensure when transferring patients requiring specialized care?

A. Avoid transporting to other facilities

B. Utilize standard ground ambulance service

C. Secure necessary medical equipment and supplies

D. Limit communication with receiving hospitals

Ensuring that a CCT team secures necessary medical equipment and supplies is essential when transferring patients who require specialized care. This is important because the patient's condition may necessitate specific tools, monitoring devices, and medications that are not universally available or may differ significantly from standard ambulance transport. Having the appropriate medical intervention capabilities during transport can prevent deterioration of the patient's medical status and ensure continuity of care. In specialized transfers, such as those involving critically ill patients, the availability of specific life-support equipment, medication infusions, and monitoring devices can be crucial. The CCT team must anticipate the needs of the patient post-transfer and align with the protocols of the receiving facility, ensuring a seamless transition to specialized care once they arrive. Transporting patients without the right equipment could lead to life-threatening situations. Thus, this choice adheres to established best practices within critical care transport, ensuring patient safety and optimal outcomes during transfers.

SAMPLE

9. What is the minimum amount of oral glucose to be given to an altered patient?

A. 15 grams

B. 24 grams

C. 50 grams

D. 10 grams

The recommended minimum amount of oral glucose to be administered to an altered patient, particularly in a situation involving hypoglycemia, is generally 15 grams. This quantity is deemed effective for rapidly increasing blood sugar levels in patients who are consciousness and able to swallow safely. The key consideration is ensuring that the patient has the ability to protect their airway and swallow without risk of aspiration. While some newer guidelines may suggest variations in dosing, the standard practice often supports 15 grams for an immediate response to low blood sugar. Hence, the figure of 24 grams is higher than what is typically necessary for an urgent intervention and may not be required for initial treatment of altered mental status due to hypoglycemia. Providing more than the recommended amount without clear indication can also lead to unnecessary complications, such as potential hyperglycemia, especially in a patient who may have other underlying conditions. This emphasis on a minimum effective dose is critical in the management of altered patients to avoid administering excessive amounts that do not align with the clear and immediate treatment goals.

10. Which incident is classified as a Level B variance?

A. Good patient outcome

B. Failure to document medication

C. Equipment failure with no injuries

D. Threat to responder safety

A Level B variance typically represents a situation where there is a significant deviation from standard practice that could have potential implications for patient safety or care quality, but does not result in direct harm to a patient. In this context, equipment failure with no injuries fits this classification because while the equipment failure may indicate a problem within the system that needs to be addressed, the absence of any resulting injuries suggests that the incident did not compromise patient safety at that moment. Understanding the other options highlights why they do not fall into this category. A good patient outcome would not be classified as a variance since it indicates that care was effective, while failure to document medication and a threat to responder safety point towards serious issues that could lead to harm or legal implications, thus categorizing them as more severe incidents potentially requiring different levels of response and management.

SAMPLE

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://staclaracct.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

SAMPLE